

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY
—AND—
Steamship Lines
—TO—
St. John via Digby
—AND—
Boston via Yarmouth
"Land of Evangelists" Route.

On and after June 20th, 1910, the Steamship and Train Service on this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):

Accom. from Annapolis 7.50 a. m.
Accom. from Richmond 5.40 p. m.
Express from Halifax 12.04 p. m.
Express from Yarmouth 1.59 p. m.
"Owl" from Halifax Sat. 7.40 p. m.
"Owl" from Annapolis Mon. 4.13 a. m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily, (except Sunday) for Truro at 5.45 a. m., 7.30 a. m., and 5.35 p. m. and from Truro at 6.50 a. m., 12.00 m., and 3.20 p. m. connect with trains of the Inter. Railway, and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Boston Service

SEKVICE IN EFFECT JUNE 13th, 1910.

The Royal and United States Mail Steamships PRINCE GEORGE and PRINCE ARTHUR will leave Yarmouth Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sat. on arrival of Express trains from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Retaining leave LONG WEARS BOSTON, at 2.00 p. m. Sun., Tues., Thurs. and Fri.

S. S. PRINCE ALBERT makes daily trips (Sunday excepted) between Parrabro and Wolfville, calling at Kingsport in both directions.

St. JOHN and DIGBY

RYAL MAIL S. S. YARMOUTH. Daily Service (Sunday excepted).
Leave in Digby 10.45 a. m.
Leave in St. John 7.45 a. m.
Leave Digby same day after arrival of express train from Halifax.
P. GIFFKINS, General Manager.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP LINERS.

London, Halifax and St. John, N.B.

From London. From Halifax.
—Rappahannock July 9
July 9th —Kanawha July 23
July 17th (via St. John's N.F. westbound) Shenandoah Aug. 6
Aug. 1st —Rappahannock Aug. 20

TO HAVRE DIRECT FROM HALIFAX.

—Rappahannock July 9

From Halifax to Liverpool via St. John's Nfld.

From Liverpool. From Halifax.
Steamers.
—Tabasco July 9
June 28th —Uluda July 19
July 9 —Almerina Aug. 2
July 23rd —Tabasco Aug. 16

FURNESS WITBY & CO., LTD.

Agents, Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Mon. & Fri.	Tram. Table in effect Oct. 18th, 1909	Accom. Mon. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.30	Lv. Middleton Av.	16.15
12.01	* Clarence	15.44
12.18	Bridgetown	15.26
12.45	* Grandville Centre	14.57
13.01	Graville Ferry	14.40
13.19	* Grandville	14.24
13.40	Ar. Port Wells Lv.	14.06

* Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal.
CONNECTIONS AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL ROUTES ON N. & S. W. RY. AND D. A. RY.

P. MOONEY
General Freight and Passenger Agent
HALIFAX, N. S.

ATTENTION FARMERS AND FRUIT-GROWERS

We have in stock, fifty tons of high-grade Fertilizers, from three of the best Companies. We are in a position to give you the best terms.
To arrive about the 10th. of April twenty-five tons of Phosphate Powder, (Basic Slag). Special low prices if sold from schooner.
J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS.

EASTERN CANADA'S BIG 1910 FEATURE
DOMINION EXHIBITION
St. John, N. B. Sept., 5th to 15th

\$25,000 in Cash Awards
All Canada Represented
Monstrous Live Stock Show
Unequaled Industrial Display
Numerous "Process" Exhibits.

Educational Competitions.
Government Exhibitions.
Special Horse Show.
Agriculture and Fruit.
Big Display of Poultry.
Dairy Show and Lectures.

WONDERFUL OUTDOOR ENTERTAINMENT
ENTRIES FOR LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS CLOSE AUGUST 1ST

Fresh Family Groceries
at the
Bridgetown Central Grocery

Canned Vegetables
Beans, Corn, Peas, Pumpkin, Squash and Tomatoes. One dozen each, or assorted, for \$1.00

Canned Fruit
Blueberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Plums, Peaches, Pears and Pineapples.

Dried Fruit
London Layer Table Raisins, Valencia Layer Table Raisins, California Muscatel Raisins, California Seeded Raisins, Figs, Dates etc., at the LOWEST PRICES.

Buy at the "Central Grocery", get reliable goods and save money.

J. E. LLOYD

Are You Seeding, Spraying, Grafting?

Our Stock is now complete, including Crimson, Red, Alfalfa, Alsike, and White Clovers, Timothy and Red Top and all kinds of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds

Ton and a half of Vitriol and Sulphur for spraying

Grafting Wax and ingredients for making.

All the above sold low for cash

C. L. PIGGOTT, QUEEN STREET

I Have For Sale

Edison Phonographs
Edison Records
Organs and Pianos
Singer Sewing Machines.

Needles for all makes of sewing machines and the best of Sewing Machine Oil.
Sewing machines cleaned and repaired.
Call and see me or drop me a card.

C. B. TUPPER,
Granville St. West,
Bridgetown, May 30th.

INSURE in the Nova-Scotia-Fire

Strong-Liberal Prompt

Get our rates before placing or renewing your insurance

C. B. LONGMIRE Local Agent
Bridgetown.

Advertise in the Monitor

\$1 Per Year in advance **HAVE YOU RENEWED \$1 Per Year in advance**

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION?

If not, will you not oblige us by making use of the accompanying coupon, enclosing with it cash or money order for present year? If cash please register letter, if convenient to do so. Kindly include arrears, if any.

To the Publisher of the Monitor-Sentinel—
Find enclosed cash (or order) \$1.00 for one year's subscription, beginning

Yours truly

CONSOLIDATION OF ENGLISH SPEAKING RACES

(Continued from page 1.)
There are foreign countries that are now desirous of having the most friendly relations with Great Britain: THIS UNION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS SHOULD NOT DISTURB THIS FRIENDSHIP, BUT RATHER STRENGTHEN IT, for the mutual support of Great Britain would then be greater, and she would then be a more valuable ally, and as for trade, the United States would not interfere much, if at all, with such countries as France and Italy in the British markets. The goods of these countries are in a position to sell Great Britain, after the latter adopts Protection, are not the main natural products of the United States.

The English-speaking nations are the only nations that could be united to their mutual advantage on such a "Commercial Union," no other nations have so much in common; their language, aspirations and commerce are in harmony. The Colonies and the United States have now their largest market in Great Britain, and in many staple lines they find Great Britain the best market in which to buy.

Preference such as I have ventured to outline would not only enormously increase trade between these countries, but, WITH A UNITED POLICY FOR OUTSIDE NATIONS AS REGARDS RECEIVING OR GRANTING A PREFERENCE, THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS WOULD HOLD A WEAPON that could be used to secure the most favored tariff concessions in all other countries.

MARKETS FOR EXPORTS WOULD RAPIDLY INCREASE.
Some of our statesmen fear a preference to the Colonies would antagonize other nations, and that the loss of foreign trade would not be compensated by closer trade relations with the Colonies. Can this argument be made with equal force in connection with a commercial union that will include the United States with the Colonies? I believe however, that the markets of the Colonies for the exports of Great Britain will increase more rapidly in the future than those of any foreign nation.

These English-speaking nations united would secure greater concessions in foreign markets than are now enjoyed by Great Britain and would eventually tend to overcome this antagonism that is so feared, by removing the IMPRESSION THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS WITHHELD THE RIGHT NOW THE POWER to prevent foreigners making her a slaughter-market for their surplus manufactured goods, and that she has any weapons for lowering their high walls of protection now placed against her when she attempts to enter their markets.

THE UNFAIR FOREIGN COMPETITION WHICH OUR MANUFACTURERS AND AGRICULTURISTS NOW FACE, must decrease the investment of fresh capital in the industries of this country, as well as curtailing the output of their already established plants, which will account in a measure for the heavy burden of taxation now felt in this country. The high walls of protection now employed, as well as the emigration of so many of your artisans and farmers. Under these conditions the taxation must be increased much more rapidly in proportion to your earnings.

THE COMBINED IMPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES FROM OTHER NATIONS WOULD BE OF SUCH MAGNITUDE AND IMPORTANCE that foreign countries who have been depending so largely on these markets, would be desirous of granting concessions in their tariffs in return for an intermediate preference in the markets of the English-speaking countries, that is, the latter to grant a preference between their general tariffs and the rates applying to themselves.

THIRTEEN MILLION SQUARE MILES OF THE RICHEST TERRITORY
If the nations that now fly the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes were united, they would have under their commercial and political control thirteen million square miles of the richest territory on the face of the globe, with unlimited resources and every variety of climate. WITH SUCH A RICH HERITAGE AND A POPULATION OF HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS WITH WHOM TO TRADE, THEY WOULD BE ABSOLUTELY INDEPENDENT OF those countries where labor and other conditions could affect their commerce or lower their standard of living. THE EASTERN COUNTRIES ARE

Joker's Corner

THE SIMPLE LIFE.
"I weary of the whirl!" quoth she;
"Henceforth the simple life for me.
To take my breakfast ere I rise—
Of coffee just a single cup."
(N.B.—Her mother brought it up.)
"And when I'm dressed," thus spoke the maid,
"I'll hie me to the elm tree's shade,
And waking a book there I will find
Sweet rest and comfort for the mind.
And so in sylvan shade she read,
(N.B.—Her mother made her bed.)
"A dainty lunch will suit me best—
Salad with oiled of Letuce dressed!
No steaming soup, nor heavy roast,
But broiled spring chicken served on toast."
She ate it all and cooked it good.
(N.B.—Her mother cooked the food.)
Then when the day at last was spent
Her mind was filled with sweet content!
She donned a dainty gown of white
With rosy ribbons all bedight
And looked as fair as any rose.
(N.B.—Her mother ironed her clothes.)
"I love the simple life," quoth she;
"My heart from care is ever free.
A good night's rest I'll have I know,
For prompt at nine to bed I'll go."
True to her word retired she then.
(N.B.—Her mother worked till ten.)
L'envoi.
Oh ye who live the simple life,
Escaping care and toil and strife,
Evading paths where duties lurk,
Mark ye! Some one must do the work
—Woman's Home Companion.
GOT HIS RECEIPT.
He had run up a small bill at the village store, and went to pay it, first asking for a receipt.
The proprietor grumbled and complained it was too small to give a receipt for. It would do just as well, he said, to draw the account off, and so drew a diagonal pencil line across the book.
"Does that settle it?" asked the customer.
"Sure!"
"An' ye'll never be askin' for it again?"
"Certainly not?"
"Faith, thin," said the other coolly, "an' I'll kape me money in me pocket."
"But I can rub that out," said the storekeeper.
"I thought so," said the customer, dryly. Maybe ye'll be givin' me a receipt now. Here's yer money."—Lippincott's.

Little Princess Not Pampered

Prince Edward of Wales Lives a Healthy Life.
Nothing could be more erroneous than the idea which exists in the minds of some people that the children of royalty are pampered pets. Although born to exalted ranks, it does not follow that they live in an atmosphere of luxury. Indeed, in the majority of cases the kings and queens of to-morrow are trained and educated in a far more simple and disciplinary manner than hundreds of other little folk in humbler roles.
Take, for instance, Prince Edward of Wales, who is at present being educated at Dartmouth College. His parents' idea is to make him into a hardy little prince, and with that end in view instructions have been issued that he shall fare in exactly the same way as the other cadets, with the same hours of study, the same food and accommodation, and, like all the other boys, a shilling a week for pocket-money, and no "tuck-shop" account allowed.
The German Emperor, as is well known, is one of the strictest parents in Europe. He brought up his sons on severe lines, and the German Crown Prince is determined that his little son, who is now four years of age, shall be raised in the same plain, healthy fashion on simple food and plenty of work.
The Crown Princess Cecilie, too, is not likely to spoil her boys, for she is imbued with the sensible idea that they should be fitted for the important roles destined for them—not by keeping them in luxurious nurseries, but by making them live the hardy and healthy life of the normal middle class child.
For two brief years his mother had her little son all to herself. But since his second birthday, all this has changed. The prince is now considered the property of the royal family—and subject to the orders of the emperor. He will henceforth be brought up in the discipline in which the emperor himself and his sons, and all the German princes for generations have been reared.
The seven-year-old Prince Olaf, Crown Prince of Norway, like his cousin, Prince Edward of Wales, is being brought up in a simple, unaffected way. His parents allow him to live in the open air as much as possible, and he is never so happy as when skating or skiing. He is extremely popular with his father's subjects, for he is a simple, merry-hearted little fellow who, although he once confessed he "liked to mix with kings," is being brought up with the idea of first making a man of him and a king afterwards.
Another engaging little chap is Prince Leopold, who will one day inherit the throne of Bavaria. He is a grandson of the aged Prince Regent of Bavaria, a rugged old gentleman, who still goes hunting in bare knees, according to custom. Prince Leopold is trained on the simplest of lines. He might, indeed, be the son of a small country farmer, so little is he affected by his exalted sphere in life.

WHERE SHE FOUND COMFORT

At a prayer meeting held in the back woods of Rhode Island, testimonies were requested, and a very old woman tottered to her feet.
"I want ter tell this blessed company," her voice quavered, "that I have rheumatism in my back, rheumatism in my shoulders, and rheumatism in my arms, and rheumatism in my legs, but I hev ben upheld and comforted by this beautiful Bible verse, "Grim and beat it,"—Lippincott's.

NO TIME FOR FOOLERY.

A burly farmer anxiously entered a post office. "Have you got a letter for Mike Howe?" he asked.
The new postmaster looked at him sternly. "For who?" he snapped.
"Mike Howe?" repeated the farmer. "I don't understand you!" said the postmaster.
"Don't understand!" roared the farmer. "Can't you understand plain English! I asked you if you've got a letter for Mike Howe!"
"Well, I haven't," snarled the postmaster. "Neither have I got a letter for anybody else's cow. Get out! I've no time for foolery!"

NO IMMEDIATE RESULTS

Ethel, aged four, had been to visit her cousins, two fun-loving and romping boys. She had climbed upon her father's knee, and was telling him of her visit. "Papa, every night John and George say their prayers they ask God to make them good boys," said she.
"That is nice," said papa.
Then thinking soberly for a few minutes, she said: "He ain't done it yet."

MINARD'S LINVIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.